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AUSTRIA.

Measures for preventing the introduction of plague.

[Communicated by Department of State.]

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, *May 21, 1900.*

SIR: I beg to inclose herewith my translation into English of ordinances relative to the prevention of the introduction of plague into the Hungarian crown lands, lately issued by the royal Hungarian ministers of commerce and interior. An ordinance containing provisions similar to those of the latter ordinance will have been issued by the ban of the province of Croatia Slavonia.

Respectfully,

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation from Hungarian.—Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, No. 33551 (IV).]

Ordinance relative to preventing the introduction of the plague now rife in Egypt, addressed to the office of the royal Hungarian State railways and the various autonomous steam railways, to the various steamship companies, to the various port and telegraph officers, and finally to the royal Hungarian maritime government.

In view of the cases of plague that have occurred in Port Said, and in conjunction with the royal Hungarian ministers of the interior, finance, and agriculture, as well as with the Austrian Imperial Royal Government, I hereby prohibit the import and transit of the following merchandise and objects of Egyptian origin for the purpose of preventing any introduction of the plague from Egypt:

1. Used underclothing, old and worn garments (articles for personal use), and used bedding; whenever such objects are landed as baggage or as household effects in transfer, they are subject to the special regulations in force as to health police examination and procedure at the time of passing the frontier.
2. Rags, including those baled by hydraulic pressure for wholesale shipment.
3. Used sacks, rugs, and embroideries already in use.
4. Fresh or incompletely air-dried, as well as unlimed or otherwise (with sulphate of lime, arsenic), uncured raw hides.
5. Fresh (raw) animal products, such as bones, claws, hoofs, bladders, and fresh undried or unsalted entrails whenever such objects are animal waste, further hair and bristles.
6. Human hair.

The transit of the above-named merchandise or objects, even though their import into a neighboring state for transit or import purposes has been allowed, is only to be permitted in case they are so packed under seal that any access to them en route will be impossible.

This ordinance takes effect on the day of its reception by the respective customs or post-office.

Dated at Budapest May 7, 1900.

For the minister:

CSORGEÓ,
Secretary of State.

To the foregoing ordinance the ordinance of the royal Hungarian prime minister, as acting minister of the interior, in his order under date of May 12, 1900, and signed by Ignacz Szell, secretary of state, adds the following:

“While informing the county and city authorities of this order for their guidance and information, I call upon them at the same time to hold travelers arriving in their district from Egypt under two days’ medical inspection, remarking that such inspection may consist only of daily visitation by the physician and may extend to limitation of the traveler’s personal liberty only in case the Government inspection should disclose symptoms suspicious of plague, in which case the isolation of the individual is to be effected immediately in the most careful

manner, and a report thereof is immediately to be made as prescribed in the ministry's No. 112301, 1899."

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
United States Consul.

BELGIUM.

Report from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *June 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this port during the week ended June 2, 1900: Seven vessels cleared for ports in the United States, 6 of which carried cargo. The steamship *Switzerland* sailed for Philadelphia on the 31st ultimo with 518 steerage passengers; steamship *Southwark*, for New York, carried 105 cabin and 796 steerage passengers. One passenger was refused passage aboard the *Switzerland* and none on the *Southwark*.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRAZIL.

Leper returned from New York was not passed at Rio de Janeiro—Case of leprosy.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *April 30, 1900.*

SIR: From the United States immigration service at New York this consulate-general has been informed, under date of March 2, that the passenger Archibald Mandeville, from here, had arrived there, but has been ordered to be sent back to this place on account of leprosy.

There is a mistake in this. I have learned that the said passenger did not embark here, but at Barbados, and that he has been returned to that place.

Therefore, no mistake has been made by this consulate, or personally by myself, and I beg to report this in my defense and for the sake of my professional responsibility.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *June 8, 1900.*

SIR: I inclose the weekly report of the registrar-general, which bespeaks the favorable health conditions which prevail in this colony. There is a moderate outbreak of chicken pox in this town. I have this morning inspected the steamer *Managua*, Olsweik, for Mobile, and the *Stillwater*, Galt, for New Orleans; passengers and crews of both quite well; 27 pieces of baggage fumigated.

Respectfully,

N. K. VANCE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.